

JUGGLED WITH MILLIONS; TROY GIRL'S MURDERER BUT \$4.71 IN MARQUAND'S TELL MAY SOON BE CAPTURED.

Henry W. Taft, counsel for Frank Sullivan Smith, who is assigned for the bankruptcy of Henry Marquand & Co., to-day filed in the office of the County Clerk a complete schedule of assets and liabilities of the firm.

The total assets, including those pledged as collateral, are placed at a nominal value of \$5,925,230.22, but the actual market value is only \$5,096,496.12. The liabilities and debts reach the grand total of \$9,188,653.87.

The firm of Marquand & Co. went into bankruptcy on June 27. On the previous day the Seventh National Bank, the failure of which caused such a stir in the business world and set the machinery of the United States District Attorney's office moving, closed its doors, the failure being due to vast over-certification for the firm of Marquand & Co.

The failure was brought out by the fact that the firm undertook to finance some enterprises which were in a stage where they yielded no direct revenue, and the paper of which, therefore, had no standing in the market.

The largest of these concerns was the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad, which is as yet uncompleted. The firm agreed to dispose of \$5,000,000 worth of 5 per cent. bonds of that railroad, the money to be used for construction purposes.

For disposing of these bonds the firm was to receive a large percentage of the capital stock. The firm failed to find a ready market for the bonds, and anxious to raise the money so as to get the stock, took up large loans of which it had to hypothecate large

Schedules of Firm That Caused Seventh National's Failure Show Liabilities, \$9,188,676; Actual Assets, \$5,096,496.

blocks of the securities. When the loans were to be paid the firm was unable to meet its obligations.

Other enterprises in which the firm was interested in a similar way were the Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County and the Hackensack Land Company.

Assets and Liabilities.

Following is a summary of the assets and liabilities:

ASSETS	Nominal Value	Actual Value
Securities in hand	\$8,150,000	\$8,506,004
Equities in collateral held by bankers (less loans and accrued interest)	1,045,536.77	285,166.00
Equities in collateral held by creditors (less interest and accrued interest)	175,942.32	24,281.12
Accounts receivable	54,130.21	34,720.10
Promissory Notes	1,856.68	1,111.68
Miscellaneous assets	1,535.20	1,535.20
Cash		\$4.71

LIABILITIES

Unsecured balances of loans after deducting value of collateral	\$1,484,574.97
Unsecured balances of loans after deducting value of collateral held by creditors other than bankers	5,460.89
Estimated liabilities on liquidated customers' accounts	2,600,000.00
Unsecured balances of loans after deducting value of collateral held by creditors other than bankers	302,449.97
Miscellaneous liabilities	3,298.67

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.

New York Stock Exchange members who are creditors against the assets of Henry Marquand & Co. (estimated) \$1,116,720. Pictures, furniture and office library 328.30.

The nominal value of securities held by bankers as collateral for loans is \$8,150,000, but the actual value is only \$8,506,004. The value of collateral held by creditors other than bankers is nominally placed at \$2,600,000, but actually amounts to only \$147,218.80. To bankers the firm owed, gross, \$1,572,472.25; to other secured creditors, gross, \$122,566.

The securities in hand consist mostly of stocks in obscure and non-successful industrial corporations. Among the securities lodged as collateral against loans to the firm were considerable blocks of standard assets, however, such as Sugar, Louisville and Nashville, Atchafalaya, Toledo and Santa Fe, New York Central, Pennsylvania, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and Southern Pacific.

But the largest items were 11,632 shares of the Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County, 438 bonds and 122 debentures of the same company, 5,000 shares Detroit City Gas Company, 32 bonds Central New York and Western Railway Company, 50 shares Hackensack Land Company, 1,600 shares Louisville and Nashville, 500 shares New York Central, 420 shares Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company, 2,137 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the same company.

The assistance estimates that upon the settlement of the loans and of the customers' accounts there will result an aggregate liability of the assignors amounting to \$2,600,000. The amount cannot be fixed definitely, however, as the accounts are unliquidated and incapable of adjustment and settlement at present.

The firm appears as having a cash on deposit at either the Domestic Exchange National Bank or at the Park National Bank, credit of \$4,710. There was only \$4.71 in the till.

SCHLEY INQUIRY UNDER WAY.

(Continued from First Page.)

giving him the rank of Rear-Admiral, and Commodore Schley command of the flying squadron.

Incorrect Chart.

Capt. Parker made objection to the hydrographic chart when it was presented. "It is grossly incorrect," he said.

"As a matter of fact the coast line of Cuba is six miles further south and four miles further west than the chart shows," he said. "I have the chart in my possession, and I have the testimony of the crew of the 'Flying Squadron' of which Admiral Schley had been in command."

Admiral Higginson testified that he now was in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, that he had been in command of the battle-ship Massachusetts during the Spanish war, and that for a part of the time the Massachusetts had been a part of the "Flying Squadron" of which Admiral Schley had been in command.

He told of joining the fleet at Newport News; of going to Key West, and then, on the 24th of April, to the coast of Cuba. Key West had been left on May 19, 1898, and Cienfuegos reached on the 24th.

"What was then done to secure communication with the Cuban forces on shore?" Capt. Parker asked. "The answer was, 'Nothing to my knowledge,' the witness replied. 'I did not see that anything was done, but I understood that information concerning the Cubans was received through Capt. McCalla.'"

He also testified that the presence of the collier Merrimack and of the departure from Cienfuegos and the arrival at Santiago on the evening of the 25th.

In reply to questions he said that the Massachusetts had at that time taken on about 120 tons of coal, but as the weather was rough this was done with difficulty.

Upholds Schley.

Admiral Higginson did not support Schley's contention that it was impossible to coal from colliers off Cienfuegos. He said that the Massachusetts had to coal coaling because of rough weather.

Admiral Schley has claimed that this is the reason he intended going back to Key West for coal when he found the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos.

Progress, Admiral Higginson said, was because of rough weather and because the gunboat Eagle could not keep up with the fleet. He admitted the Eagle delayed other vessels of the squadron, he said, arrived at Santiago on May 26.

"Who was generally ready for services when she was wanted," declared Admiral Higginson when asked if his ship, the Massachusetts, had been in the flying squadron reaching Santiago.

He declared he was not consulted by Commodore Schley, and that the officers of the flying squadron got their orders from the Brooklyn by signal.

"I went to the entrance of three miles from the entrance to Santiago Harbor," testified Admiral Higginson, "and could see inside the harbor perfectly. We saw the Colon anchored across the entrance on May 23."

Before that Commodore Schley had established a blockade of the port, cruising nearer at night than in the day.

Admiral Higginson said: "I think the Colon should have been destroyed at anchor where she lay that day."

By his answer Higginson indicated clearly that he did not approve of Commodore Schley's course in allowing the vessel to remain there.

Admiral Higginson declared in his opinion Admiral Schley did not make all the efforts to capture or destroy the Spanish Colon when she lay at anchor in the harbor of Santiago.

The question which brought this answer was written by Admiral Beaumont, a member of the Court. He was the only member who made notes of Higginson's testimony.

Admiral Higginson declared that during the time his vessel was firing at the Colon and drawing the fire of the Spanish vessels and batteries Commodore Schley was with him in the counting tower, but the greater part of the time was outside on the bridge.

When asked what his impression of Commodore Schley's conduct was Higginson answered:

"It was that of Commander-in-Chief." The Judge-Advocate wanted something more definite and again asked the question.

The third question, coming as it did from the Court, created something of a sensation, which was added to by the reply.

The question was: "Was every effort made by Admiral Schley to destroy or capture the Spanish steamer Colon as she lay at anchor in the harbor at Santiago between May 27 and 31?"

"Object, object, object," came from the mouth of Admiral Schley's counsel, but before a halt could be called the witness had replied:

"No, I don't think it was."

was against the Court asking the opinion of witnesses.

On consultation the Court withdrew the question, and it now stands as a question of fact.

This is regarded as a most decisive victory for Admiral Schley, for the reason that the same question will come up during the whole trial.

It prevents every officer from giving his opinion and leaves to the Court the duty of formulating its own opinion on statements of facts.

At 2:25 P. M. Admiral Higginson was excused and Capt. Chester was called to the witness-stand.

His testimony related to coaling off the coast of Cuba and occupied but a few minutes.

Capt. Giles P. Barber, now Naval Attaché at Paris and St. Petersburg, who was executive officer on board the Texas during the Spanish war, was asked in the absence of Capt. Phil Schley a detailed account of the operations of that vessel during the war, and he did so.

The Plans of Battle.

Capt. Barber testified that the Texas was in command of the marine guard on the Massachusetts during the Spanish war.

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The Texas had been a part of the "flying squadron," and the witness said that when they steamed for Cienfuegos the flagship had signalled:

"We go to Cienfuegos to bag the Spaniards; wish you good luck."

In response to questions, he said that when the Texas was reached, but no effort was made to destroy them, but the Texas was questioned as to orders concerning plans of battle, but he said that notwithstanding he would have taken command in case of the incapacity of Capt. Phil Schley, he received no directions from the Commander-in-Chief.

He had heard of no plans in case the enemy should be engaged.

Alleged Errors.

The witness said that the Texas had been in no great need of coal while lying off Cienfuegos, but that it could have taken coal from the colliers and glad to get it. The Iowa had coaled there.

Describing the sail to Santiago the witness said there had been rough weather, but that the Texas could have taken coal from the colliers and glad to get it. The Iowa had coaled there.

With Capt. Barber still on the stand, court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

ANARCHIST NOTE

MAY BE A CLUE.

FOUND ON A PRISONER TAKEN BY DES MOINES POLICE.

Mailed Before President Was Shot and Regarded as Significant.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 20.—In the pockets of a wounded prisoner, an Anarchist, the police have found a letter mailed from Los Angeles two weeks before the shooting of President McKinley which promises to furnish a clue to a conspiracy.

The letter contains a strange mixture of letters and figures. They have been, but partially translated. Some expressions already deciphered are "At Buffalo Exposition," "Whatever happened to me," "repeated," "Lincoln's assassin," "Real Anarchist known only to Lewis, the light," "Anarchist dreams of doing duty," "So in the matter of the President's life," "People perish for lack of wisdom," "Prevention is better than assuaging," "assassination," "Socialism," "skulking out of Anarchy into respectability repudiates the tactics of the bullet," "Emma," "Twenty-five years struggling for Socialism."

The circular is headed "The Eagle Eye." It is ingeniously woven with numerals, broken up points, so as to appear as biblical references.

Here Johann Most, the Anarchist, who was arrested last week for publishing an incendiary article in his paper, Die Freiheit, on the day following the shooting of President McKinley, was arraigned today in Special Sessions Court for trial.

Most, accompanied by his wife, walked into the court-room followed by a crowd. He had somewhat recovered his composure and apparently was very brave. His wife took a seat in the rear of the court-room when Most was called to the bar.

"Are you ready for trial?" Justice Holbrook asked the anarchist.

"No," replied Most, "but I plead not guilty."

"Who is your lawyer?" the Justice inquired.

"I have none," was the reply. "I think I am perfectly capable of defending myself. I am."

The plan of the indictment against Holbrook, "we fix your trial for next Tuesday. You must be represented by counsel."

Most started to reply to the Justice, but a policeman hustled him out of court despite his violent protests.

TIN WORKERS HOLDING OUT.

Still Refuse to Join Steel Men, Who Have Ended Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 20.—With few exceptions work was resumed, at least in a measure, at the Carnegie steel mills to-day, and if the tinworkers can be conciliated by next Monday all the plants will be in full operation.

Among the tin workers the feeling against returning to work unless the union is recognized is still strong, but influences are at work which, it is hoped, will induce the strikers to reconsider their heated determination before any rash move is made.

MILL REOPENS; REDS BARRED

Hackensack Silk Factory Won't Have Anarchists.

Work was resumed in the Hackensack silk mill this morning, but only the Germans and Poles were allowed to enter the mill.

Police Following New Clues and Arrest Expected Within Forty-Eight Hours—Murder Mystery a Political Factor and Public Feeling at a High Pitch—Reward Now \$6,000.

(Special to The Evening World.)

TROY, Sept. 20.—Evidence secured by the police to-day will probably result in the arrest of the murderer of Mamie Killion within forty-eight hours. Two men and a woman are said to have been concerned in the crime, the fatal blow being struck by one of the men.

All the clues followed point to the fact that the dead girl met a blond woman, evidently by appointment, on the day she met her death, and that the two women were subsequently joined by two men.

Went to Albany.

The movements of the quartet are a matter of dispute, some persons declaring that Mamie Killion was seen with her companions in various resorts of this city, while others are equally positive that the men and women left here for Albany after meeting.

Detectives, however, have learned facts that would show that all the statements are quite correct. It seems certain that the dead girl spent some time in the company of the blond woman, being finally joined by one of the men. The second man appeared later and the couples separating, they boarded the evening boat for Albany.

The party was next seen in the Albany depot at midnight and subsequently started for Troy.

The police theory is that Mamie Killion was killed after her return to this city.

Not since the murder of "Bat" Shea, the politician, has there been such interest in a crime here. The entire city is aroused, and civilians are aiding the police in the search for the murderer.

This activity was prompted primarily by the apparent lethargy of the police.

MOST CAN'T BE HIS OWN LAWYER

JUSTICE HOLBROOK TELLS HIM SO WITH EMPHASIS.

Anarchist, Arranged for Trial, is Ordered to Have Counsel Ready on Tuesday.

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